

Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

aHD1775
W6W5

IND/STA



U.S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE
NAT'L AGRICULTURAL
RECEIVED

WISCONSIN Farm Reporter

- Dairy
- Crops
- Livestock

Vol. XIV, No. 3
Free Subscription

February 3, 1982

WISCONSIN FARM HIGHLIGHTS

- Wisconsin Crop Values
- January 1 Grain Stocks Report
- Spotlight — Grant County
- January Farm Prices

DAIRY UPDATE

Dairy Labor Efficiency

Preliminary data show that milk output per man-hour increased 12.1 percent in 1980, compared with a gain of 11.7 percent in 1979 and 8.7 in 1978. The smaller increase in 1978 was probably the result of the relatively slow expansion in output per cow that year. The 1979 and 1980 increases were due to improved output per cow, with most of the 1979 gain coming in the last half of the year.

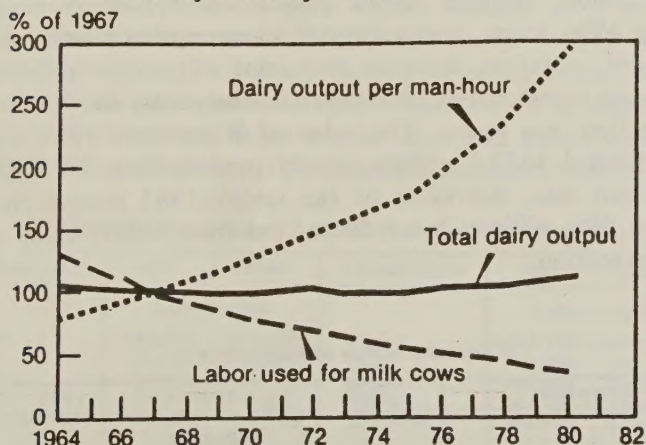
Several factors underlie increasing labor efficiency in milk production. Output efficiency has occurred because dairy farmers are getting more production per cow through better management, continued genetic improvement of the dairy herd, and heavier concentrate feeding. Meanwhile, on the labor side, dairy farm enterprises are using technologies

which require less labor per cow and, therefore, allow more cows per worker. For example, in 1980, dairy farmers used an average of 5.7 minutes per day per cow for direct care (does not include labor used in producing feed, caring for calves and replacements, or general farm overhead), down from 6.2 minutes in 1979 and 6.8 minutes in 1978. When the decline in time per cow is coupled with the increased output per cow, the dairy farmer's improved labor efficiency (output per unit of labor) has increased almost 200 percent from 1967. — *Dairy Outlook and Situation*

December Dairy Cold Storage Stocks

Cold storage stocks of butter and cheese were up 41 and 21 percent, respectively, in the U.S. at the end of December. Butter stocks in storage totaled 429.5 million pounds, while total cheese stocks totaled 701 million pounds. The government had 248.5 million pounds of American cheese in storage, up 338 percent from last year's total of 56.8 million pounds. Government butter stocks, as of December 31, totaled 381.6 million pounds, 42 percent more than year-ago totals. Wisconsin had 194.1 million pounds of American cheese in storage as of December 31, down 7 percent from a year ago.

Labor Efficiency on Dairy Farms



1980 Preliminary.

Cold Storage Stocks of Butter and Cheese

Commodity	Dec. 31, 1979	Dec. 31, 1980	Dec. 31, 1981	Change from last year
1,000 pounds				
UNITED STATES				
Butter	177,760	304,646	429,542	+ 41
Cheese, American	406,489	479,576	613,750	+ 28
Cheese, Swiss	14,295	11,282	13,096	+ 16
Cheese, all other	91,342	87,984	74,211	- 16
Cheese, total	512,126	578,842	701,057	+ 21
WISCONSIN				
Butter	19,964	34,119	45,477	+ 33
Cheese, American	219,362	208,288	194,093	- 7
GOVERNMENT STOCKS*				
Butter	152,589	268,187	381,550	+ 42
Cheese, American	2,754	56,750	248,500	+ 338

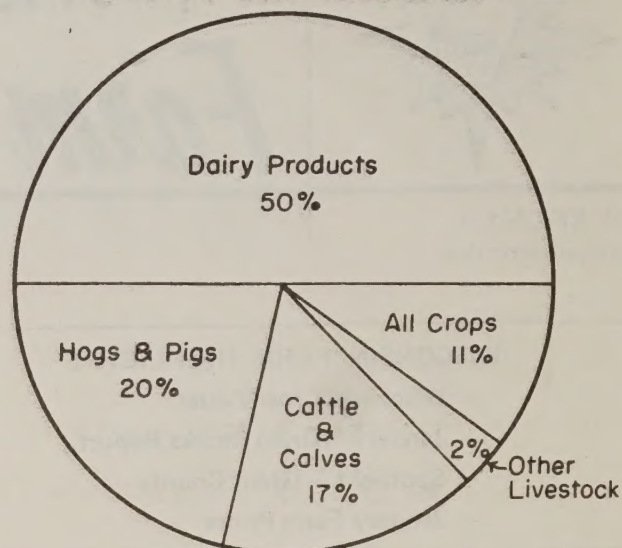
*Included in above totals.

SPOTLIGHT — GRANT COUNTY

Grant County, located in extreme southwestern Wisconsin, is one of the state's most important agricultural counties. The county's 1980 farm income of \$163 million is up 10 percent from 1979. Grant County ranked 4th among all Wisconsin counties for agricultural cash receipts in 1980. Grant led all counties in cash receipts from hogs and pigs, meat animals, and cattle and calves. Grant County ranked 3rd in the state in receipts from all livestock products, 4th in receipts from sheep and lambs, and 5th in receipts from dairy products.

Slightly over 89 percent of the county's 1980 farm income came from the sale of livestock and livestock products. Hogs and pigs contributed \$33.8 million to Grant's 1980 farm income, which represents 20 percent of total farm receipts. Grant County is included in the nation's top 20 hog-producing counties. Cattle and calves contributed 17 percent of the county's 1980 farm income. On January 1, 1981 Grant County had 32,700 beef cows, which made it the state leader in number of beef cows. Poultry and eggs and miscellaneous livestock contributed almost 2 percent to Grant's 1980 farm income.

Dairying accounted for 50 percent of Grant's 1980 farm receipts, or a total of \$82.4 million. Grant County houses 56,800 milk cows, which places it 5th in the state and 14th nationally in terms of milk cow numbers. There is a total of

GRANT COUNTY
Agricultural Cash Receipts, 1980

Percent of all commodities

1,379 dairy herds in the county, 64 percent grade A and the remaining 36 percent grade B.

All crops accounted for 11 percent of Grant's farm income. Field crops accounted for most, 10 percent, of the county's income from all crops. Corn is the primary cash crop, accounting for 9 percent of 1980's farm receipts. Since 1973 Grant's harvested corn for grain acreage has increased 18 percent, going from 116,300 acres to 137,000 acres. In 1980 Grant County ranked 3rd in the state in corn grain production and 8th in cash receipts from corn sales. Oats, hay, and soybeans combined to account for 1 percent of Grant's 1980 farm income.

Value of Crops — 1981

The value of Wisconsin's principal crops totaled \$1.99 billion in 1981, down 6 percent from 1980's total value of \$2.1 billion. Despite higher production for many crops during 1981 (corn, barley, winter wheat, spring wheat, rye, soybeans, potatoes, tobacco, and mint oil), prices received for many commodities were lower, consequently the value of production was lower. The value of Wisconsin's 1981 hay crop totaled \$652.2 million, up 25 percent from 1980. On the down side, the value of the state's 1981 potato crop totaled \$80 million, down 50 percent from 1980's value of \$161.6 million.

FARMERS' 900 NEWSLINE

Call the FARMERS' - 900 - NEWSLINE for the latest U.S. and world crop, livestock, export, and economic news from USDA. A 60-second summary is available to you 7 days a week, 24 hours a day. Your cost is 50 cents per call. The news items and special features are updated at 4 p.m., Washington, D.C. time. The FARMERS' - 900 - NEWSLINE keeps you on top of the latest agricultural estimates and analyses from USDA.

900 - 976 - 0404

February

9 World Weather & Crops
10 World Crop Prospects
11 World Supply/
Demand Situation
17 Export Outlook
18 1982 Prosp. Plantings
22,25 Farm News Special
26-28 Farmers' Prices

March

2 Crops and Weather
3 Ag Outlook
9 Tobacco Situation
10 U.S. Crop Prospects
11 World Sup. Demand
12-14 Milk Production
16 Potato Stocks

— PUBLISHED SEMI-MONTHLY —

Statisticians

Carrol D. Spencer, *In Charge*Jim Davies, *Assistant in Charge*

Ed Lippert
John S. Rowe

Laverne E. Krahn
Ronald F. Kriesel

Editor
Jeff Kratz

This publication is free upon request to the Wisconsin Agriculture Reporting Service, Box 9160, Madison, Wisconsin 53715.

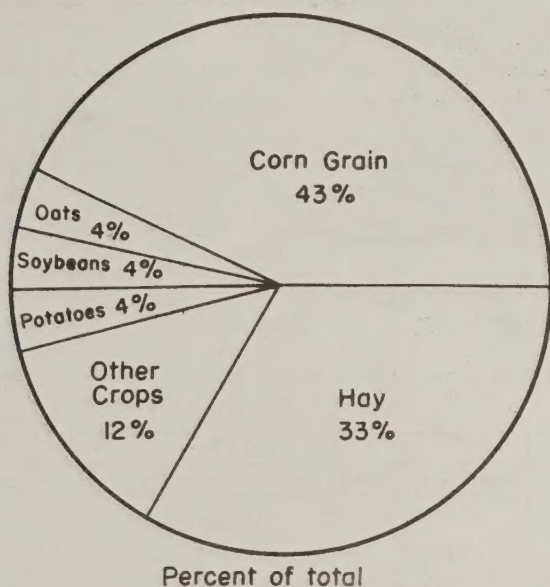
Wisconsin: Value of Production

Commodity	1979	1980	1981
1,000 dollars			
Corn (grain)	770,893	1,031,264	850,500
Oats	72,618	93,989	86,800
Barley	2,411	3,513	3,643
Winter wheat	6,046	14,024	16,275
Other spring wheat	1,954	2,738	3,038
Rye	865	957	1,061
Soybeans	59,879	78,953	77,344
All hay (baled)	389,205	520,618	652,245
Potatoes (all)	73,143	161,600	80,036
Tobacco	29,309	32,456	32,589
Mint oil	1,628	1,824	1,808

VALUE OF PRODUCTION

Wisconsin Principal Crops, 1981

\$ 1.989 Billion



JANUARY 1 GRAIN STOCKS

Wisconsin Corn Stocks Up 7 Percent

Wisconsin's corn stocks, in all positions, totaled 316.1 million bushels on January 1, up 7 percent from January 1, 1981. Oat stocks were at 43.3 million bushels, 18 percent less than a year ago. Barley stocks at 12.7 million bushels is a 33 percent decrease from year-ago totals. Total wheat stocks were at 18 million bushels, an increase of 21 percent from last year. Wisconsin soybean stocks amounted to 9.1 million bushels, a decrease of 2 percent from last year.

U.S. Corn Stocks Up 18 Percent on January 1

Stocks of corn in all positions in the U.S. totaled 6.9 billion bushels on January 1, 18 percent above a year ago. Soybean stocks totaled 1.64 billion bushels, an 8 percent increase from January 1, 1981. Wheat stocks at 2.17 billion bushels were up 14 percent from year-earlier totals. Barley stocks in all positions were 332.4 million bushels, which is a 10 percent increase from a year ago. Oat stocks came to 364.7 million bushels, a 7 percent decline from a year ago.

Grain Stocks, January 1, 1982 (Total, All Positions) 1/

Wisconsin	1981	1982	United States	1981	1982
	1,000 bushels			1,000 bushels	
Corn	295,621	316,135	Corn	5,858,774	6,900,031
Oats	52,721	43,338	Oats	390,998	364,748
Barley	18,852	12,707	Barley	303,414	332,453
Wheat	14,902	17,981	Wheat	1,903,161	2,173,946
Soybeans	9,344	9,129	Soybeans	1,520,457	1,643,961

1/Includes both on and off-farm stocks

U.S. Farm Exports Set Record in 1981

U.S. agricultural exports in fiscal 1981 rose to \$43.8 billion — up 8 percent in value from the 1980 level — and established a new record high for the 11th consecutive year. The increase resulted from higher average unit prices for U.S. commodities, as volume was down 1 percent.

FARM PRICES

U. S. Prices Received and Paid Indexes Both Increase

The January index of prices received by farmers increased 3 points from December to 237 percent of its January-December 1967 base. Contributing to the upswing in the prices received index were higher prices received for beef cattle, steers and heifers, slaughter cows, calves, hogs, sheep, lamb, corn, barley, soybeans, and all hay. Price decreases for milk cows, turkeys, eggs, and wheat were partially offsetting. Milk prices, in the U.S., remained at the December, 1981 level of \$14.00 per hundredweight.

The index of prices paid by farmers for commodities and services, interest, taxes and wage rates for January was 311 percent of the 1967 base, up 8 points from the December index of 303 and up 13 points from January, 1981.

The ratio of prices received to prices paid stood at 76 percent for January 1982. During January 1981 the ratio stood at 89 percent. The decreasing ratio indicates that prices farmers are paying for production inputs are significantly out-pacing prices they are receiving for farm commodities, relative to a year earlier.

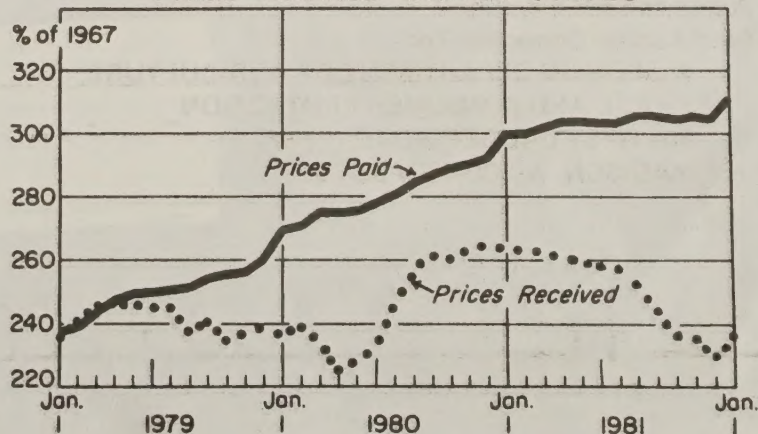
Wisconsin's Prices Paid Index Swings Upward

The January index of prices paid by Wisconsin farmers was 326 percent of the 1967 base, up 9 points from December and up 24 points from January 1981. Contributing to the higher index were annual updates to the farm services and cash rent component, interest paid on farm real estate debt, and taxes and wage rates. The January index of prices received was 278 percent of the 1967 base, equal to last month's index but down 11 points from the January 1981 index of 289. Wisconsin's ratio of prices received to prices paid has slipped from 96 percent a year ago to the present level of 85 percent.

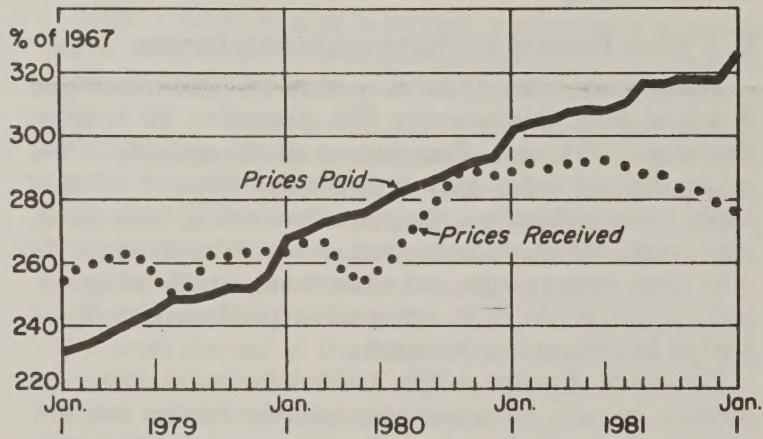
January Milk-Feed Ratio

Wisconsin's milk-feed ratio (pounds of concentrate ration equal in value to 1 pound of whole milk) averaged 1.46 for January, down 1 point from the December ratio of 1.47. A slight decrease in milk prices was responsible for the decrease in the ratio. Florida, again, had the most favorable milk-feed ratio. Florida's January milk-feed ratio averaged 1.94.

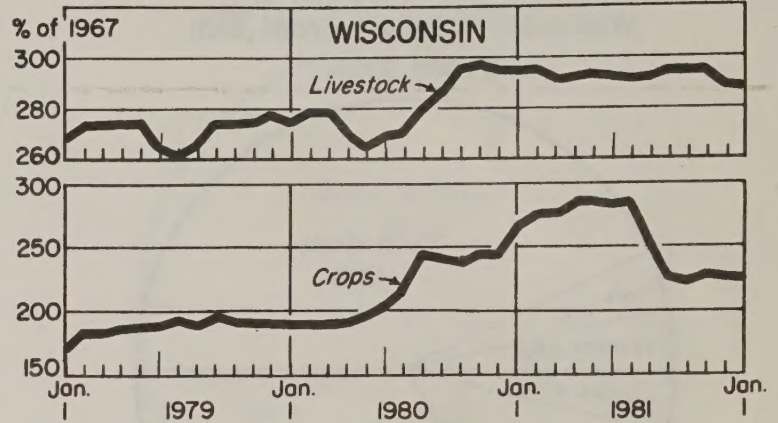
PRICE INDEXES-UNITED STATES



PRICE INDEXES-WISCONSIN



CROP & LIVESTOCK PRICES RECEIVED INDEXES



Commodity	Unit	Wisconsin			United States		
		Month of Jan. 1981	Dec. 15, 1981	Jan. 15, 1982	Month of Jan. 1981	Month of Dec. 1981	Jan. 15, 1982
		Dollars			Dollars		
PRICES RECEIVED:							
Milk cows	Head	1,210.00	1,080.00	1,070.00	1,230.00	1,160.00	1,150.00
Steers and heifers	Cwt.	58.10	53.30 2/	52.90	64.40	57.20	57.50
Slaughter cows	Cwt.	43.20	36.50 2/	38.20	43.10	35.40	36.30
Calves 1/	Cwt.	88.50	95.00 2/	81.00	69.20	57.80	57.90
Hogs	Cwt.	40.50	37.30 2/	41.30	40.80	39.00	43.80
Sheep	Cwt.	18.50	15.00	17.00	25.90	19.30	20.90
Lambs	Cwt.	50.50	45.00	50.00	53.70	47.50	49.30
Turkeys	Lb.	.400	.340	.300	.398	.328	.326
Eggs	Doz.	.544	.530	.490	.648	.656	.635
Milk, all 2/	Cwt.	13.64	13.58	13.50	14.10	14.00	14.00
Wheat	Bu.	4.24	3.70	3.60	4.21	3.80	3.69
Corn	Bu.	3.05	2.15 2/	2.24	3.19	2.39	2.40
Oats	Bu.	1.62	1.83 2/	1.80	1.98	1.94	1.94
Barley	Bu.	2.85	2.16	2.16	3.09	2.48	2.49
Soybeans	Bu.	7.05	5.80	5.80	7.80	6.00	6.05
Alfalfa hay, baled	Ton	45.00	71.00	75.00	75.90	68.70	72.60
Other hay, baled	Ton	34.00	58.00	60.00	66.20	59.30	60.10
Index 3/ (1967=100)	Pct.	289	278	278	264	234	237
(1977=100) 5/	Pct.	158	152	152	144	128	130
PRICES PAID:							
Soybean meal, 44% protein .	Cwt.	14.50	12.40	12.40	15.90	13.80	13.70
Cornmeal	Cwt.	6.50	5.70	5.60	8.42	7.45	7.46
Dairy feed, 16% protein . . .	Ton	200.00	185.00	185.00	203.00	182.00	181.00
Index 4/ (1967=100)	Pct.	302	317	326	298	303	311
(1977=100) 5/	Pct.	145	149	152	147	150	153

1/Includes slaughter "bobs," replacements, and special feds. 2/Average for the month. 3/Index numbers prices received by farmers, unadjusted, all farm products. 4/Index numbers prices paid by farmers for commodities and services, interest, taxes, and wage rates. 5/A change to 1977=100 base period was made beginning with June 1981. The 1967=100 base will continue to be published through June 1982.

WISCONSIN FARM REPORTER (USPS 398-970)

February, 1982

Vol. XIV, No. 3

Published Semi-Monthly

Send Address Correction To:

WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
TRADE AND CONSUMER PROTECTION
801 WEST BADGER ROAD
MADISON, WISCONSIN 53713

SECOND CLASS POSTAGE PAID
AT MADISON, WISCONSIN

971 55

000104363-0

NATURAL AGRICULTURAL LIB

NTIS/SEA/USDA

CURRENT SERIAL RECORDS

BELTSVILLE

MD 20705